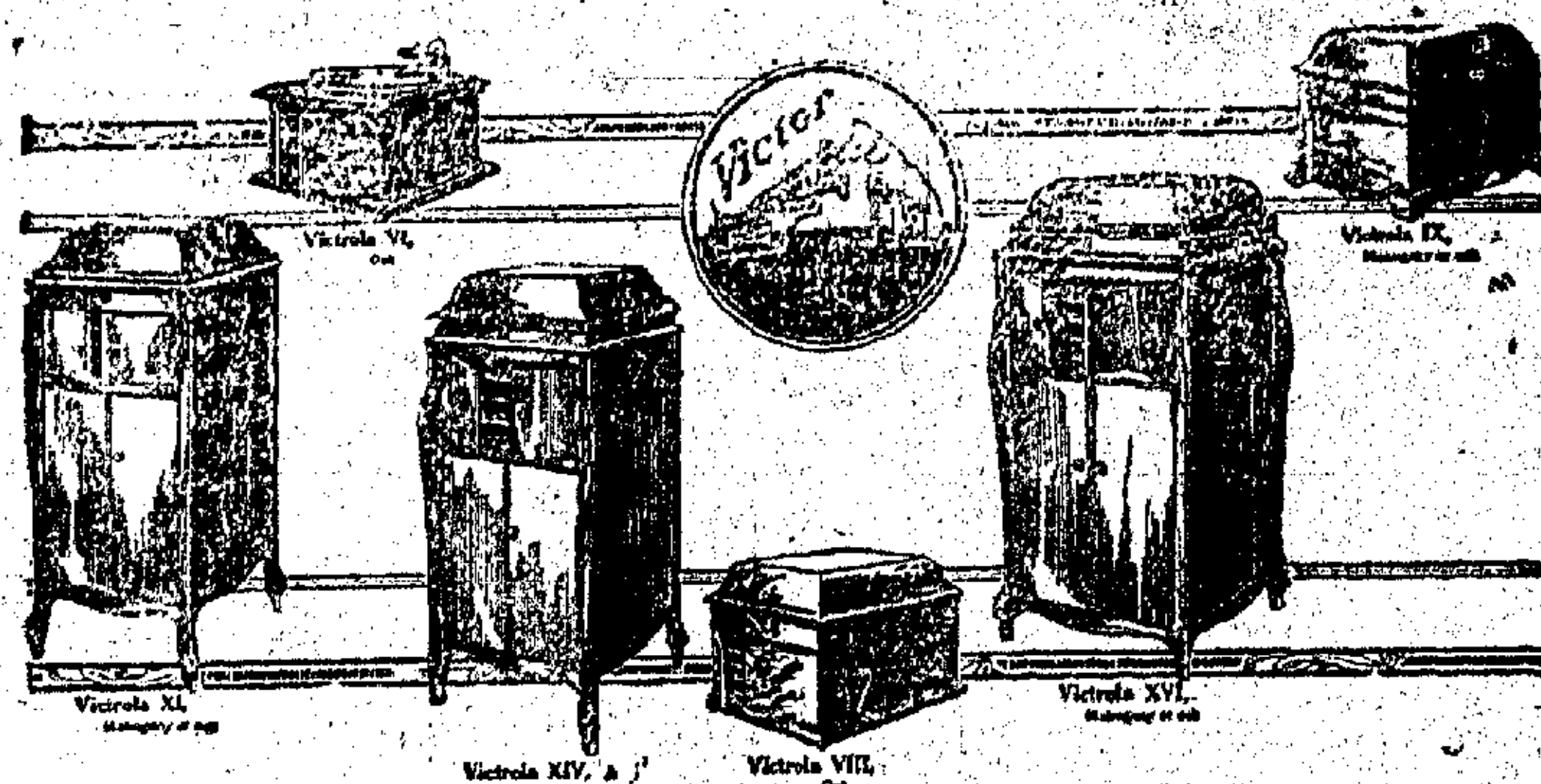


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MOUTRIE'S.

[23-4]

BOXING!

CITY HALL.

BOXING!!

FRIDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1916.

Commencing at 9.15 P.M.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony,
15 ROUNDS CONTEST.
SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN ISAACS.
For the Bantamweight Championship of the Colony,
10 ROUNDS CONTEST.
Pte. BEESTY v. SEAMAN ALLEN.
For the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony,
8 ROUNDS CONTEST.
YOUNG MAHER, Champion, v. SAPPER SAKER.
8 ROUNDS CONTEST.
Pte. COTTON v. SEAMAN MESSENGER.

PRICES: \$5, \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
G. GOLDSBOROUGH, Promoter.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR DAY"

THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

will be devoted all over the Empire to collecting funds for

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

AND

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND

20,000 roses have been given, and will be sold throughout the day by numerous ladies and school children.

Subscriptions to the Rose Fund will also be gladly received at any time before the day by Lady May at Government House, who will send a rose with the acknowledgment.

GREAT ENGLISH FAIR

in the Afternoon, from 3 till 7, on the Murray Parade Ground.

COCONUT SHIES,
DANCING ENCLOSURE,
JUNGLE SHOOTING RANGE
(Elephants, Lions, and the Peak Tiger).
RED CROSS COMPETITIONS,
THE "EVERYTHING" STORES,

WILD WEST SHOW,
THE MAN IN THE TUB,
CHILDREN'S MAYPOLE DANCE,
THE LUCKY WELL,
INDIAN TORCH DANCE,
TWO BANDS,

THE SWANKS.

ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR

Entrance 50 Cents.

FETE AND ILLUMINATIONS

in the Evening, from 9 till 11.30, at the Public Gardens.

CONCERT

TWO BANDS.

Entrance, \$1; seats in Reserved Enclosures, \$2 and \$1 extra.

Refreshments on sale during the Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets obtainable at MOUTRIE'S and the ROBINSON PIANO CO., and from MEMBERS OF THE WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

E. R. HALLIFAX, Hon. Secretary.

[2323]

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10

WHISKY?

BECAUSE

"ONE OUGHT."

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SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA:

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[1235]

SHIPBUILDING PROJECTS.

It is understood that the Board of Trade will not sanction the sale of any more vessels to owners abroad until the war is over. Nothing definite has been decided as to the future of the fifteen ships bought by Mr. Hughes during his recent stay in London except that for a time they will be controlled by the Australian Navy Department and will be employed in the transport of wheat and wool to Europe. Under its mail contract with the Orient Company, the Commonwealth Government has power to take over any or all of the latter's liners at the market value, but it is not believed that this option will be exercised. As the agreement comes to an end in another four years, much bigger boats will, it is thought, be built for the service. There is, indeed, good reason to believe that the reported intention of New Zealand to create a State Line of 20,000-ton steamers is not without significance in this connection, more especially as it has been known for some time that the Union Government of South Africa is willing to cooperate. Both the Belgian and the Italian Governments are said to be adopting schemes of the kind, and a bill is before the United States Congress, and will in all likelihood be passed soon, which provides for the formation of a National board with a view to the construction, purchase, and operation of merchant ships on behalf of that Government.

JAPAN'S HELP IN THE STRUGGLE.

Mr. Robert Macbray, in the *Nineteenth Century*, comments on Germany's past subtle, unfriendly policy to Japan. He considered Japan's great war contribution to the Allies consisted in supplying munitions to Russia during last year equal to \$20,000,000. Prior to the fall of Warsaw, in August last year, Japan supplied 750,000 rifles. After August she mobilised all her industrial resources, enabling the Russians to renew their offensive in June. Japan made 8,000,000 yards of cloth, and released 2,000,000 yards from stores. Besides guarding the Eastern seas and conveying British transports to Suez she supplied many rifles to the British navy, and is still making guns. Japan's munitions are only half the price of those from America. Japan released \$10,000,000 in gold in New York to purchase British bonds, and also bought \$3,000,000 of Russian bonds. Mr. Macbray quotes many other illustrations of Japan's great assistance to the Allies.

JAPAN'S CLOSURE OF GERMAN BANKS.

TREACHERY ALLEGED AS THE CAUSE.

The Japanese Government's Order closing the Deutsche-Asiatische banks at Kobe and Yokohama seems to have caught the Germans napping. As well as many individual depositors, the Yokohama German Club is badly hit by the Order, the latter's interests being bound up with those of the bank. As regards the immediate cause for the issue of the Order by the Japanese Government various reports are current. The most probable reason, say the Japanese papers, is that in February last the money due from the Chinese Government to the German Government was forwarded to the Kobe Branch of the Bank, and then to the Yokohama Branch. This money was employed in Japan for spy purposes. Another report is that the money thus received from the Chinese Government was converted into Japanese specie and sent abroad.

HERR BALLIN'S CONFIDENCES

STAYING POWER OF GERMANY

The *Lokalanzeiger* reproduces an interview which Karl von Wiegand had last month with Herr Ballin, who said that in his opinion the war would last at least another year, but that Germany was prepared for it. "During the next few weeks," he said, "there will, perhaps, be much jubilation on one side or the other about great military successes, but this will be of very little importance. The question is who can hold out the longest. I believe that we can, and that our people are determined to do it." Herr Ballin characterized as absurd the talk about the wearing out by war and the exhaustion of Germany's reserves, which he described as complete ignorance of conditions in Germany. "It is our duty to hold out until our enemies give up this illusion, as they have done regarding so many other illusions." Regarding Germany's finances after the war, Herr Ballin said: "I am firmly convinced that after the war we shall approach the peaceful rebuilding of our commerce and industries with a much better financial position than England. The German nation will owe itself part of its debt, while England must settle an enormous burden of debt with America."

CALCUTTA'S CHIT SYSTEM STOPPED IN LICENSED HOUSES.

The chit system of signing of I.O.U.s for payment of drinks at hotels and restaurants, which has been the ruin of many a young man fresh from home in the East, was stopped in Calcutta from September 30th, by the Excise authorities, as the Hotel Licences do not admit of accepting signatures for drinks.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSAL.

Dr. Hugo Münsterberg is a professor of psychology at Harvard University. He is also, I believe, a favourite emissary of the Kaiser. So he believes himself fit and proper person to sketch such terms of peace as the belligerents should accept. The war, he insists, must be finished before Christmas, and upon America lies the duty, under his potent inspiration, of calling a halt to the armies and of devising a just and lasting treaty, which shall bring back prosperity and good will to a humbled world. That a busybody should delude himself—he will not delude others—with false hopes is of no great importance. But Dr. Münsterberg is not a German for nothing, and in the *New York Times* he proves that he shares his Kaiser's contempt for justice and fair dealing. The infamous proposal which he makes is nothing less than "a firm alliance of America, Great Britain, and Germany."

Doesn't it look pretty upon paper, this "massive union of the big three," who will make war henceforth impossible and which cluster about it? The mere thought of his simple and grandiose plan fills the soul of the German Chancellor with enthusiasm. He is sure that the English Navy, the Kaiser's Army, the American wealth will form an alliance which is invincible, as indeed they might were they placed in a world where truth and decency are unknown, and where a cynical worship of slavery and plunder takes the place of the Ten Commandments. At the outset the scrupulous doctor confesses a difficulty. He cannot contemplate the unprovoked wickedness of England without a shudder. It is difficult for our psychologist to admit into his alliance a nation which destroys, maims, hampers, trades between neutrals, and devises the humiliation of a black-list. These crimes are enough to shatter his rainbow-coloured dream of the future. Yet Dr. Münsterberg is magnanimous. Even with the memory of an opened post-bag in his mind, he will still hold out the hand of fellowship and peace to perjured Albion. We thank him for nothing. His very reticence proclaims him wholly devoid of honour. And England is in no mood to bear the intervention of a solemn prig. The man who has a war on his mind, and who is already saying about neutrals and black-lists has already forgotten the *Lokalanzeiger*. No doubt he regards death by drowning as a smaller inconvenience than an opened letter. He will find few honest men to agree with him. And when the war has been brought to an end by the defeat of Germany he will discover for himself that America will refuse indignantly to make alliance with a nation which, without warning, has drowned the peaceful citizens of a neutral country and has struck a showy medal to commemorate her gallant exploit.

OUR BUSINESS TO REMEMBER. If Dr. Münsterberg is devoid of honour he is devoid of justice also. England will never extend the hand of friendship to the criminal among the nations of Europe. When we have sufficiently punished the Germans for their sins and misdemeanours we shall leave them to repent as best they may in an enforced isolation. We should have little respect for a court of law in which the judge sat down to crack a bottle with the bungler whom he had just sentenced to a stretch of seven years. And the Germans are far too deeply stained with blood to be welcomed back into the society of the victorious Allies.

In vain does Dr. Münsterberg pretend that "it is a higher art and a greater task" to forget. Rather it will be our business, unto the end of time, to remember. Indeed, if we would, we cannot forget. For the crimes of Germany are engrossed indelibly upon the deathless parchment of history.

We shall remember, for instance, the unprovoked outrage upon Belgium. We shall remember "Louvain, where the apostles of 'culture' wantonly destroyed a priceless library as in a fit of jealousy, and old men murdered at Termonde, at Aerschot, at many another peaceful and undefended town. We shall remember the hundreds which have been made in the international code—the thousands of the starved and diseased prisoners who have been left to die, the murder of Captain Fryatt, the young girls ravished from Lille and Roubaix and sent secretly into slavery, the monstrous toll of non-combatants taken by Zeppelins and submarines. We shall remember the *Lusitania*, which Dr. Münsterberg, if ever he heard of it, has already forgotten. And remembering these many miseries, we shall never again bestow upon any German the privilege of an equal friendship.

But our German professor, inviting us solemnly to an act of treachery, has carried the art of forgetfulness a step too far. It seems to escape him that England has not yet put off, as an outworn cloak, her sense of honour. In fighting with Germany she has touched pitch and yet has remained undefiled. For her treaties and alliance are something better than "scraps of paper."

BONDS OF STRICT ALLIANCE. If we have come forth as the champions of Belgium and Serbia, we regard as infamous the mere suggestion that we should take their battles by the hand. Is Dr. Münsterberg so darkly befogged by his Teutonic sympathies as to believe that we shall prove false to the ideals for which we have fought, to fill the peaceful pockets of Germany or our own? Better a hundred years of war than so dastardly an act of cowardice.

Perhaps it has not yet reached Dr. Münsterberg's brain that France, Russia, Italy, and England are bound together in the bonds of a strict alliance. We assure him that what we say is true, and that we intend to keep inviolate the very letter of our engagement. In truth, it is nothing less than an impertinence, even in a German professor, to suggest that England, after two years of desperate warfare, should go over bag and baggage to the enemy, renounce the objects for which her sons have bled and died, and find comfort and peace in the heart of her perjured foe.

It is a strange thing that psychologists are always at fault when they attempt to understand human character. The Englishman in the Daily Mail.

A SANE GERMAN PROFESSOR?

"OUR GREATEST PEDAGOGUE" IS WAR.

Once in a way a German professor turns up who is not a war obstinate, deliberately bent on hiding or disfiguring the truth, who is anxious to wean his compatriots from the monstrous war views taught by the vast majority of his academic brethren. Such an exceptional professor is Dr. F. W. Forster of the University of Munich, who, in his new book, "Christianity and War," falls on those great teachers of divinity who for more than two years have been insisting that Christianity and war are not only perfectly reconcilable, but that war is the great purger and purifier of nations, and the greatest of the instruments employed by the Almighty for bringing men into the paths of true religion and perfect obedience to Himself.

Forster describes the ordinary professor of divinity as saying: "War, of course, is a material evil, but it is the only reviver of an ideal life, and does that which the founder of Christianity could not do." The logical consequence of this teaching, says Forster, is that, instead of the love taught by the gospels, our greatest pedagogues is war, and our highest experience a continuous state of war. He admits that when the war broke out certain ethical movements appeared among the German people which were not to be undervalued, but they have long since vanished and given place to quite other movements, and it is about time that the nation should again return to reason. Many Christians in Germany, we are told, have apparently lost the entire apparatus of a Christian conscience, have ceased to realise that the war has laid an enormous load of blood-guiltiness on mankind. The teaching of true Christianity has hitherto been that, by practising charity towards all men, and by persistent war against our own bad passions and instincts we will in time tread the only path to God and save our souls alive. But the new Christianity, as taught by these new theologians of the war, is that the Christianity of the Gospels has not been given to the world as the measure of international relations. They ignore the fact that we are responsible to God for our own and our brother's soul, and, knowing what war makes of the human soul, they persist in declaring that war is a Divine purifier. "The man who thus speaks of war, verily he has lost the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, even though he unites within him all the theological knowledge of the world."

Forster hotly castigates those who maintain that war has brought unity, the spirit of sacrifice and idealism to the nation. This is nonsense. As a matter of fact, war, the great destroyer, has laid waste in the people much that had been consecrated to morality and religion. "Let us wait until after the war and see how much unity we possess, how much we are willing to sacrifice, how much our ideals are worth. The heroism of the battlefield is a different thing from the daily heroism, sacrifice, and discipline in family or calling or society. Believe me that these great virtues will not be strengthened, and that out of the depths of this war-fury quite unsuspected and terrible things, big with destiny, will come, and to combat which all the healing powers of religious and ethical fervour will have to be exercised if our spiritual life is to exist at all."

The professor goes on to say: "War will not give us any revival of our religious and moral life. Quite the contrary. It is only when our Christianity has recovered from the intoxication of war, when we have reached a state of wholesome sobriety, when we feel ashamed of what we have done, when we recognise that our illusions are all really illusions, only then will the powers of the Gospel perform their miracles in our people's hearts. We can only hope for moral and religious benefit from this war when we hold our souls perfectly pure from all war jubilation, all war delirium, all love of war for the sake of war. If we cannot do this, our religious and moral life is doomed beyond recovery."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.
Wednesday, October 11th.—No. 2 Company. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Co. Sergt. Major. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Co. Sergt. Major.
Thursday, October 12th.—Recruits of No. 4 Company under Co. Sergt. Major.
Friday, October 13th.—Maxim Gunners Nos. 3 and 4 Companies (except recruits). Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Co. Sergt. Major.
Saturday, October 14th.—Defaulters' drill at 4.30 p.m.

AMBULANCE PLATOON. Members are expected to turn up regularly at practice drills. Those drills are by order of the A.S.P. (R.) and absentees will be treated as defaulters.

"OUR DAY." OCTOBER 1916. The Police Reserve Club will be open to ladies from 12 noon. Light refreshments, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Tea, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB. The General Committee will meet at the Club on Thursday, October 12th, at 6.30 p.m.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R.)

lish have little skill in hiding their intentions or disguising their motives. They know well and have explained clearly to the world why they went to war in 1914, and how they mean to use their victory. Their history is an open book, which even professors may study, if they choose, and it teaches them this one lesson: that not for all the army of Germany nor for all the wealth of America shall we ever prove faithless to our loyal and valiant Allies.

And as for Dr. Münsterberg, we hope we shall never hear of him again. He may be an efficient emissary of the Kaiser, but he is a very poor psychologist. An Englishman in the Daily Mail.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—CENTRAL.

FURNISHED FLAT, 4 Rooms, with Balcony, Kitchen and Bathroom, for 12 months.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1225]

TO LET.

FOR two Gentlemen, ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM with Large Verandah, in good locality, upper level, with board.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1226]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. [1219]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.
Apply—ARRATTON V. AFCAE & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1215]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED HOUSE.
Apply—A. G. HEWLETT, A-chieve, 22, Queen's Road Central. [1245]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply—"A," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 800 tons.
Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. [1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [629]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—DAVID SARCOON & Co., Ltd. [416]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in King's Buildings, CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Homphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Casing System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms of reasonable rental. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alameda Buildings.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturer in all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 12500, at 25, 37 and 50 p.c. 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[641]

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMAHs AND EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It was with great interest that I read, in your "Random Reflections" yesterday, of the carelessness of amahs in charge of European children, and the folly of allowing them to take the children just where they like.

The other day, when passing the Law Courts, soon after a heavy shower of rain, I noticed three amahs with four tiny European children, all of whom were sitting on the damp stones. Many other instances have come under notice, and I have also heard many tales of neglect by these amahs.

Just now, with our country at war as she is and every life so precious, it seems wicked (as well as unnatural) that the very ones who are going to help build up her population again should be neglected and given over almost solely to the care of a Chinese amah, whose ideas of cleanliness, usually, are somewhat primitive, and whose influence cannot, with the greatest stretch of imagination, be called uplifting or refining. It is certainly a fact that the giving over of the child to an amah allows the mother greater leisure, and saves her a lot of trouble, but no mother worthy of the name considers time spent on her child as "trouble," and if so much leisure is necessary why have children?—Yours, etc.,

"A MOTHER."

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

R.E. v. R.A.M.C.

This military game took place at Happy Valley yesterday, the R.E. winning by 24 runs. It was agreed to play nine-a-side, as each side was two players short. Wyatt and Dr. Glaister both did well with bat and ball for their respective sides. Scores:—

R.E.	R.A.M.C.
McGregor, b. Glaister	22
Wyatt, c. Evans, b. Waterson	22
Lieut. Wahl, b. Waterson	0
Scott, b. Waterson	0
Millard, b. Waterson	0
Baker, c. Evans, b. Waterson	0
Allen, not out	0
Cruckshanks, b. Glaister	0
Johns, b. Glaister	0
Extras	4
Total	00

R.A.M.C.

McKechnie, b. Wyatt	5
Brown, c. Baker, b. Wyatt	6
Dr. Glaister, b. Wahl, b. Scott	12
Strange, c. and b. Scott	3
Waterson, c. and b. Wyatt	0
Kay, run out	0
Pritchett, c. Baker, b. Wyatt	1
Evans, c. Brown, b. Wyatt	4
Pitt, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	38

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R.E. v. "VENUS."

These teams played a friendly match on the Naval Ground, Happy Valley, yesterday, the Engineers being without Scott and Rogers. Quite a good game resulted, the sailors early doing the major portion of the attacking, relieved by fleeting visits to the other end, before Hurst got the better of the R.E. defence by heading the ball past Jones, who was in the goal for the soldiers. White and Townsend had chances, but the Venus defence was sound. It was finally overcome, however, by Smith scoring the equaliser, the teams changing ends with a goal each.

After a period of exciting play, in which the soldiers were lucky to save their goal from further downfall, the sailors fell away and henceforth were mainly defending. This they did with capital effect, and it was not till "time" was approaching that Hortop took advantage of the goal-keeper leaving his goal, and scored the winning goal. There was time for further goals, and Pearce worked hard and got in some good centres, but the sailors' defence withstood all further attacks. Scores:—R.E., 2; H.M.S. Venus, 1.

BOWLS.

POLICE DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

The Police bowls team are in high spirits after a severe defeat administered to the Civil Service in a league game. The Police scored a total of 85 points, and the Civil Service were able to compile only 38 points. On one rink the Police team put up 42 points, the Civil Service men replying with six.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

FOUND, LURKING.

Became he was found lurking around a house at Wanchai a Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour. He had previous convictions, and his movements were regarded as being highly suspicious.

BRIBERY.

When found hawking outside the recognised limits a Chinese hawk offered his captor 30 cents as a bribe. The offer was refused, and Mr. Wood fined the man \$25 for attempted bribery, and \$5 for hawking in a prohibited area.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Hazen on a charge of manslaughter at Wanchai. It is alleged that the accused and the deceased had a quarrel over some money. In the course of the quarrel accused pushed the other man, who tripped up and fell down an airshaft, death being instantaneous. The case was adjourned.

AN ALIEN SEAMAN.

A seaman named Emogenes Castro, employed on the s.s. *Erudor*, was charged with that he being an alien seaman, and not having in his possession a passport issued by the Chilean Government within the last two years, or a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police, was found ashore at Hongkong on the night of the 10th inst.

Defendant said he did not understand the English language thoroughly, and the case was adjourned until to-day, when an interpreter of Spanish will attend.

BURGLARY.

Five Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood in connection with the burglary at Messrs. Rumbah's premises in Des Vaux Road. The men, who are of the coolie class, were charged with stealing and receiving, respectively, a large quantity of goods, including 680 safety razors, a sewing machine, an electric fan, and numerous samples, books, and catalogues. Mr. Mattingley prosecuted, Mr. Hind defended two of the men, and the others were defended by Mr. C. F. Mason, Mr. Otto Kong-Sing, and Mr. Faithfull. The hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese shroff named Wong Kwok Man, employed by the *South China Morning Post*, was charged with embezzling the sum of \$2.50, the money of the firm. Det. Sergt. Clarke said the defendant's duty was to collect newspaper accounts. On September 1st he collected \$2.50 from the American Consul, for which he gave a receipt but did not pay the money in. The account was again submitted on Saturday, but was returned on Monday as having been previously paid. Defendant was questioned about the matter, and said he had only just collected the account, and had also just paid the money in. Defendant had been employed by the newspaper concerned for about four years, and previously there had been no suspicions against him.

Defendant now admitted having collected the money, and said he had entirely forgotten to enter the amount in the account book. He had no intention of defrauding his firm; if he had wished to do so he would have gone in for a bigger amount.

The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$250.

LADY MAY'S "OUR DAY" ROSE FUND.

Subscription already received	\$1,215
Sir C. Eliot	25
Mrs. Stafford Northcote	5
Mr. Fung Chuk Son	10
Total	\$1,255

YEAR-OLD BABY MARRIED.

A case without legal precedent of an infant in arms marriage has occurred at Karachi. The bride was a girl of ten years and the bridegroom a baby of twelve months. Evidence showed that the bride's father had squandered the whole of his patrimony in life-long dissipation and had contracted a marriage for his daughter, which he knew to be prejudicial to her, for the sake of a dower. The plaintiff was the mother of the girl. The Court held that the marriage was a cruel and abominable thing and annulled the marriage, with costs against the father of the bridegroom. The parents are Mohammedans.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's office yesterday. Mr. F. Matland presided, and those also present were:—The Rev. Father Robert (Director), and Messrs. J. Walker, A. Stevenson, H. W. Looker, T. M. Gregory, Chan Kai Ming, and M. Manuk (Secretary).

Addressing the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, your Directors, after consultation with the Company's solicitors, have considered it desirable to slightly alter the Company's Articles of Association in a manner already advertised and as just read to you by the Secretary. These alterations call for no special remarks except sub-section B of Article 2, which provides for the increase of your directors' remuneration from \$2,500 to \$3,500 per annum. The suggested increase is in proportion to the increase of capital which will be submitted to you immediately after this resolution has been submitted for your approval. The Chairman then proposed the various alterations in and additions to the Articles of Association relating to the increase of the directors' fees, the investment of surplus funds, the erection of a reserve fund, the setting off of dividends against calls, and the distribution of dividends other than by cash payment.

Mr. STEVENSON seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, before proposing the extraordinary resolution regarding the increase of the Company's capital by the creation of 20,000 new additional shares, I should like to explain that your directors have considered it advisable to take this step in order to make the capital more in keeping with the Company's turnover, which amounts to four times the present paid-up capital. Moreover, we find it necessary to utilize all the cash we can lay hands on for the most important additions to and expansion of the various branches of our business. The net result of these resolutions, if confirmed, will be that any shareholder desiring to take his dividend in cash may do so, but he will have to pay 8s per share on the new shares—in other words, your directors' recommend that the dividend be returned and put to capital to strengthen the financial position of the Company, the dividend and call being identically the same amount, viz., \$120,000. The report and accounts for the year ending 31st July last are now in your hands, and I would remark thereon that, against our usual custom, nothing has been written off Assets, which Assets at present stand in our books at a great deal under actual values, and, further, that the result has been augmented by the profit of \$10,804.50 on share investments; such shares are now in our books at values on 31st July last.

I would, therefore, caution shareholders not to expect anything like such a dividend in future, for we shall have to pay on 60,000 shares instead of on 40,000 shares, and it is a sound policy to write down Assets before deciding on dividends. It has been through following this course for many years past that the present good position of the Company has been established. I would remind persons holding shares not registered in their own names to send in such shares to be transferred without any delay. I now beg to propose an extraordinary resolution, the following:—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased to \$450,000 by the creation of 20,000 additional shares of \$7.50 each.

2. That the directors be authorised to offer the said 20,000 additional shares at par to the members on the register of members on the 14th day of October, 1916, in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two shares which such members are the registered holders of on that date and upon the footing that the sum of \$6 per share shall be payable in respect of such shares on acceptance of the offer. And that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which members are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined to the 31st day of October, 1916. And that the directors be empowered to dispose of shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

3. That such additional shares shall participate in any dividend declared after the 31st day of October, 1916, *pari passu* with the existing capital.

4. That no member shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any old share held by him.

5. That the directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

Mr. GREGORY seconded all the resolutions, and they were unanimously agreed to. The CHAIRMAN, in conclusion, announced that notice of the confirmatory meeting would be advertised in due course.

THE STRAITS BUDGET.

GOVERNOR'S PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO THE COUNCIL.

WAR AND LOCAL FINANCE.

In his annual address to the Legislative Council at Singapore, H.E. the Governor, Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G., said:—

The second year of war showed an improvement in the matter of revenue even over the fourth year of 1914. In 1915 our revenue amounted to \$14,131,001, while our expenditure in that year was \$10,106,560 thus showing a gratifying surplus of \$3,935,131. That surplus was little short of the amount required in 1915 to finance Harbour and Dock Works; we lent \$2,073,623 to the Singapore Harbour Board for Dock Improvements, \$150,000 to the Penang Harbour Board to meet interest due by the Board to the Government, and we paid \$1,508,708 on account of the Singapore Harbour Works, a total of \$3,722,331.

In the current year, you will be pleased to learn, our revenue has come in extremely well, and a revised estimate for the year places it at \$14,683,425, or almost exactly three million dollars more than the conservative estimate we framed for the year. On the other hand, the revised estimate of expenditure also shows a considerable increase over the original estimate for the year. We estimated that we should spend \$10,022,870, but a recent revision of figures places the expenditure for the year at \$11,705,833.

On items appearing in this year's budget, a considerable saving will probably be effected, but we have paid \$450,000 arrears of defence contribution for 1915, and we propose to vote slightly over one million dollars to meet the cost of services arising out of the war. Moreover, we have voted \$100,000 as our first half-yearly contribution to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the war. The excess of the assets over the liabilities of the Colony at the end of last year was \$20,551,574; at the end of the current year it should amount to somewhat more than twenty-three-and-a-half million dollars.

Our revenue for 1917 is estimated on a conservative basis at \$12,557,684 and our expenditure at \$11,027,504, that is to say, an estimated surplus of \$950,000. These figures indicate that our financing of dock improvements next year will not make any very serious call on our surplus balances. Financially, therefore, I think you will agree, we can face the prospect of 1917 with confidence.

COLONY'S INCREASED TRADE.
The state of the trade of the Colony during the first half of the current year may be regarded as highly satisfactory, for all classes of both imports and exports show signs of a steady increase. We imported merchandise to the value of \$77.8 million dollars (\$23,400,000), an increase over the imports for the corresponding period of 1915 of more than 67.8 million dollars (\$27,012,000) or 32.3 per cent. Exports during the same period were valued at 268.3 million dollars (\$23,413,000). Compared with the exports for the first half of the previous year, the figures show an advance of 69.9 million dollars (\$8,157,000) or more than 35 per cent.

Raw materials showed an advance of over 45 million dollars principally in para rubber, which rose by 33.6 million dollars, and in tin ore, which rose by 1.8 million dollars; though in volume, tin ore showed a reduction of over 37,000 piculs.

"WE MUST ECONOMISE."
The Budget for 1917 has been framed with caution. We must economise and conserve our resources, for it is impossible to foretell to what extent the financial resources of the Empire will have to be drawn upon. All of us, much as we may wish it, cannot be in the fighting line, but we can at least assist the Empire in other ways, and with this purpose constantly in view it is our duty, to our finances, public and private, with the greatest caution.

The Colony, as a unit of the Empire, has employed all her available balance for the purposes of war finance; from July 1st last she undertook to contribute for five years \$200,000 a year, and a similar sum for a further five years if the finances of the Colony permit. It is indeed a pleasure to record that the unofficial members who were present at the meeting when the resolution was proposed were unanimously of the opinion that such a sum was insufficient for this rich Colony to subscribe towards the war, and urged the Government to introduce a further measure, in the nature of an income-tax to provide the Colony with the means of sharing more fully the financial burden of the Empire.

The committee, which was appointed to inquire and advise as to the best method of giving effect to this proposal, have now furnished their report, and I hope at an early date to meet your wishes, by placing before you, after consideration of that report, the views of the Government as to the best means of further assisting the Empire.

The War Loan Bill, which will come before you to-day, is a measure, by means of which it is trusted that local money will be invested for war purposes. No one, certainly no Briton, can contemplate the possibility that any portion of our Empire should ever come under the influence of German Kultur. "Kultur" which on indisputable evidence has inflicted inconceivable tortures, on the helpless women and children, the wounded, and the prisoners who have fallen into its clutches. Let us not therefore hesitate to give whatever of service or of money it is in our power to give; by doing so, we hasten the overthrow of Prussian militarism and bring nearer the victory, the final and complete victory, and thus ensure the lasting peace which is our aim. (Applause.)

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
CELEBRATED
FELT AND STRAW HATS

NEW SHAPES
IN
SOFT FELT
HATS
\$7.50 each.

NEW SHAPES
IN
STRAW
HATS
From \$2.75 each.



GREY
DOUBLE TERA
HATS
\$11.50 each.

TWEED CAPS
NEW TWEED
HATS
\$4.00 each.



ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size
"First Quality,"
Sold in tins of
100 at \$4.50
per 100 Duty
Paid.
The most
popular
Egyptian.
Finest and
Choicest
Egyptian
Cigarettes.
Stands foremost
in the opinion
of all
Connoisseurs.



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
GRECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
A. S. WATSON & Co.

[1204-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

THE HOUSE FOR
LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

UP-TO-DATE STOCK AND SMARTEST STYLES

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

NOW ON SHOW.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

POSITION as MASTER or Mate of River Steamer. Applicant holds British Master's Certificate and can produce excellent references. Resigned his position as Captain of Foreign-going Steamer last week, being desirous of sailing out of this port, where his Children are being educated.

MASTER MARINER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1254]

NOTICE.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE undersigned resumes charge from this date.
By order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1916. [1255]

NOTICE.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE undersigned resumes charge from this date.
By order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1916. [1256]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE undersigned resumes charge from this date.
By order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1916. [1257]

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrar.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1916. [1258]

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship "GISHUN MARU," having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5.10 a.m., 15th p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 14th Oct., at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1916. [1253]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER, In Liquidation.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1916.

Dated the 27th September, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators. [1188]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPANY are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Liquidators. [1203]

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of issue Frs 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and Close on the 25th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards.

Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [1195]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, North Point, at 5.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1916, for the purpose of presenting accounts for 1915/1916, electing Committees and other General business.

Launches will leave Blakes Pier and Statue Wharf for the Club House at 5.10 p.m.

T. A. LOUGHLIN, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 11th October, 1916. [1250]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. ROBEY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to a 6 H.P. Continuous Current Blunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with about regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexander Buildings

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITKINS & Co., to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 12th October, 1916, commencing at 10.30 a.m., on their premises, No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau-mai,

VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., Including Cast Iron Scrap and Metals.

As follows:—

One Electric Lighting Set, consisting of High-speed Vertical Steam Engine, etc., complete with Mountings and Switchboard, Marine Multitubular Boiler with Furnace, Boiler complete with all Mountings and Feed Pump, One Horizontal Compound Non-Condensing Steam Engine with Pipe Connection Valves and Storage Tanks, Several Double-Geared Screw Cutting and Surfacing Lathes, Shears of Varying Lengths, 1 Planing Machine, complete with Pulleys, etc., 1 Shaping Machine complete with Shaft, Slotting Machine complete, 1 power and Hand-Driven Screwing Machine with Shaft and Miscellaneous Assortment of Dies, Vertical Double-Geared Drilling Machine complete, One Double Pillar Geared Vertical Drilling Machine (equivalent to two machines), by Apple-wood & Co., Halifax, England, 1

One Double Column Steam Hammer complete with all connections, One Belt Driven Draught Blower for Blacksmith Shop complete with connections, One Ore Washing Tank with Agitating Gear and Shafting, etc.

Also: Pulleys, assorted Belting, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Material, Tools, etc., Tubes and Piping, Steel Bars, Wrought Iron, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap.

A large varied assortment of Brass Valves and Corks, Brass Rods, Machine Screws, Copper Pipes, Copper Plates, etc.

AND Sundry Office Furniture, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) On view from Monday, 2nd October.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1196]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,

Salved ex s.s. "Cerro Maru," A Quantity of COPPER, BRASS, IRON, STEEL, etc., etc.

Also 1 REFRIGERATOR, 1 AIR PUMP, 1 ELECTRIC MOTOR.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [1251]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1916, at 5 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, 1916, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 21st of October, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th October, 1916. [1238]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1916, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th October, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order. M. MANUK, Secretary.

N.B.—Persons holding shares not registered in their own names are recommended to send such shares to be transferred. [1220]

AUCTION

UNDER RESERVE.

BY INSTRUCTIONS OF TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON A DATE IN DECEMBER

(To be subsequently announced),

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,

As a Going Concern.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL is a palatial building of brick and stone, covering an area of 696 *tsuba* (about 21,360 square feet), more or less, held on Perpetual Lease, situated at the Bund, Kobe, and having an uninterrupted view of the Harbour and Osaka Bay. It is within 150 yards of the principal landing-place, and is close to other points of embarkation and disembarkation, besides being 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The building faces three streets, the Bund, Harima-machi, and Mayemachi, to each of which it has access.

The HOTEL consists of FOUR STOREYS, with a BASEMENT in which MACHINERY is located, together with REFRIGERATOR ROOM, KITCHENS, STEAM HEATERS, &c. AN ELEVATOR runs from the Basement and Foyer to all the Floors and the ROOF GARDEN, a hundred feet above street level, from which a magnificent view of Osaka Bay is obtained.

The FOYER of the Hotel, on the ground floor, is the finest in the Far East. On the same floor is the main DINING HALL and the PRIVATE DINING ROOM and GRILL ROOMS, with READING ROOM and DRAWING ROOM. Shut off from the residential part of the Hotel, but on the same floor, is the BAR and BILLIARD ROOM, with a separate entrance.

The first, second, and third storeys in the southern half of the building, and the first, second, third, and fourth in the northern section, are set apart for guests. Some of the rooms have private baths attached. All are provided with excellent lavatory arrangements, with a constant supply of hot and cold water. The rooms are large and lofty, and some have balconies from which fine views of the harbour are obtained.

Although the building is practically fire-proof, a FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS, installed by the Waterworks and connected with the mains in the street, has been fitted on each floor.

CENTRAL HEATING is installed, but almost all the rooms are fitted with fire-places.

This OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL is the only Hotel in the business quarter of Kobe, within easy reach of the Japanese town as well as the landing-place and railways.

THE HOTEL is for sale as a GOING CONCERN, together with GOODWILL and all the CONTENTS, FURNITURE, MACHINERY, &c.

UNDER RESERVE.

BY INSTRUCTION OF TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

Should the Hotel not be disposed of as a Going Concern, the

LAND AND BUILDING

OF THE

ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,

WILL BE

SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE LAND upon which the Oriental Hotel is erected is of 696 *tsuba* (about 21,360 square feet), more or less, in extent. It is held on Perpetual Lease, with all the advantages concerning taxation arising out of that form of tenure.

THE BUILDING is substantially constructed of BRICK AND STONE and occupies virtually the whole of the site. It is of THREE STOREYS on the north side and FOUR STOREYS on the north, with a roomy BASEMENT and an attractive ROOF GARDEN.

Could be converted without difficulty into a BANK or SHIPPING OFFICE, CLUB or EXCHANGE.

Situated in the centre of the Business Life of Kobe, close to the Customs House and the new Wharves.

Elevator to all the floors.

For further particulars or for cards to view, apply to the

Trustees for First Debenture-holders, L. J. Healing, 24, Utsuno-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

ROBERT YOUNG, 65 Harima-machi, Kobe. [1195]

INTIMATION

GIN

SIR ROBERT

BURNETT & CO'S

OLD TOM

AND

DRY.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TELEPHONE 618.

DEATH.

WEMMES.—Killed in action, on 28th July, 2nd Lieut. N. D. WEMMES, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. [1251]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FINCH STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12th OCTOBER, 1916.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MANCHUS.

WHEN a man with YUAN SHIH-KAI's knowledge of China can make such a mistake as to the feeling of the country as he did when he accepted the Imperial Throne, the foreigner can surely be excused from venturing an opinion as to the probable outcome of even the most chimerical scheme, but none the less we think there can be little difference of opinion as to what will eventually come of the present movement that has for its object the replacing of Hsunga-r'una on the throne of China. That there should be such a movement need cause no surprise; a deposed dynasty takes long to realize that it has actually and finally forfeited its power, and there are always to be found a number of its adherents who, either from motives of pure loyalty to the exiled race or for less altruistic reasons, are ready and anxious to intrigue for the discredit of the new régime and the restoration of the fallen family. It took the STUARTS more than half a century to realize that they had no chance of recovering the British crown, and the White Rose Society persists to this day. Accordingly, we do not find it difficult to understand that there should be a large section among the Manchus nobles who refuse to regard the present situation as irrevocable, the more so as they have strong personal reasons for desiring a reversion to the former state of affairs. The revolution deprived them of all their feudal power and of a large proportion of their revenues, and they are not un-naturally anxious to recover these, if it be possible. Then, too, they see that the revolution has by no means brought the country the promised peace and prosperity; they have seen that, since the abdic-

tion of the House of CHING, there have been two revolutions and a movement for the restoration of the monarchical principle, and that even now the finances of the land are in a parlous condition, while no one knows what may happen next in the southern provinces. Some of the Manchus leaders have probably read English history; they must have recalled how the dissensions in the latter days of the Commonwealth so disgusted the people that they were glad to welcome back the STUARTS, and they may accordingly argue that China has passed through somewhat similar vicissitudes and that therefore the hour is ripe for the return of the Manchus. Even so, it may be pertinent to suggest that the STUARTS did not long survive their recall; the historical parallel may, however, be pushed too far, and it is never of more than doubtful applicability in China. It is from quite different reasons that we are inclined to discredit the rumours of a forthcoming counter-revolution by the Manchus. That there are Manchus nobles anxious to bring about such a result we fully believe, and that they would jump at a really favourable opportunity, but we shall be very much surprised—as far as anything in China can surprise us—if any overt steps are taken to give effect to their desires.

We are told that TREN-LIANG is enlisting \$20,000,000 worth of brigands as soldiers, and that Prince Su will soon be able to take the field at the head of 200,000 soldiers, while LIANG SHIH-YI will look after the political side of the movement. It is hardly necessary to examine the tale in detail. The Manchus may have twenty million dollars to fling away, but we can hardly imagine them plunging so heavily at such long odds; they could probably accumulate a mob of brigands, but it would be difficult to train them without the matter coming to the ears of the Chinese Government. Two years ago we were told that the Manchus were plotting with HUANG HSING and SUN YAT-SEN; now it is LIANG SHIH-YI, and possibly in another two years we shall be told that it is LUNG CHI-KWONG, WU TING-FANG, or someone else equally absurd, who is in conspiracy with them. The Manchus must, except for a few irreconcilables, realize that whatever was uncertain and casual about the 1911 revolution, all who took part in it were dominated by one definite principle—the Manchus must go. This was a deep-rooted sentiment that had been at work for years; the people had seen the Imperial House grow more and more effete, and the ruling class themselves must have felt for the last forty years of their reign that their hold on the throne was of the feeblest. Even before the Taiping Rebellion there were mutterings of the storm, but that cataclysm struck the final doom of the dynasty. Thanks first to foreign support and then to the exceptional strength and ability of the Empress-Dowager, the dynasty survived another fifty years, but all the time its doom was writ, and it might be said that it existed only on sufferance. In these circumstances, what chance is there of its ever winning its way back to the throne of China? The Manchus won the throne of China originally by the sword, and it is only by the same means that they could hope to regain it; but the conquest of China now would be a very different task from what it was in the seventeenth century, and we can scarcely imagine the ex-Emperor, or his advisers, imperilling his pension of four million taels a year by giving his countenance to so chimerical a project.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Montague Ede returned to the Colony on Tuesday by the French mail *Paul Jacot*.

A Chinese male has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital in a state of collapse. While travelling to Kowloon by the 7.15 p.m. ferry on Tuesday, he jumped overboard, to be subsequently rescued by the crew of the ferry. The man was apparently insane.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals per Mr. Chau Siu Ki:—Chiu U Tin, Chan Siu Ki, Tse Yam Chi, Fung Ping Shan, Kwok Siu Lau, Un Kam Wai, Mok Cho Tsun, Au Chak Man, S. W. T. O., Cheung Sam Woo, and Lo Cheuk Wan, \$100 each.

Two Chinese farmers, of Kwan Ti village, have reported to the police that about 11 p.m. on the 9th inst., while they were sleeping in their thatched, along with their bullocks, etc., five men entered the thatched, tied their hands and feet, and stole two bullocks and a black cow, of the total value of \$120.

Another old Macao resident has passed away in the person of Mr. Antonio Cyrillo da Rocha, who was in charge of the Telephone Co. for many years. Mr. da Rocha died at his residence, Praya Grande, Macao, yesterday morning. His genial and obliging nature gained him many friends, by whom his loss will be much regretted, in the Portuguese and foreign communities of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, and the outports.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on the 3rd inst., it was decided to place a memorial tablet in the Church, to the memory of the late Rev. H. O. Spink, M.A., C.F. (formerly Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church), whose death at the front was recently reported in this Colony. Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. N. C. Pope, the Vicarage, Nathan Road; or to Mr. B. E. Fielder, Hon. Secretary, 4 Torres Buildings, Kowloon. If the subscriptions exceed the amounts necessary for the erection of a memorial tablet, the surplus will be given to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in which the Rev. H. O. Spink was specially interested and which are in urgent need of help in this time of war.

Readers are reminded of the "Our Day" concert which is to be held at the Victoria Theatre this evening, commencing at 9.20. The concert will be under the distinguished patronage of H.B. the Governor, H.E. General Ventris, and Commodore Sandeman, and the programme will be contributed to by well-known local artists. Miss Dione May will also assist, and the programmes which will be on sale have been designed by the Misses May. In addition to the concert programme, there will be selected pictures of a war flavour. Lady May, Commandant of the V.A.D., will be present in uniform, and those members of the detachment intending to be present are expected to wear their uniforms. The bookings are numerous, but every care will be taken to provide adequate accommodation.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9 p.m., October 10th.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel, moving W. or W.N.W.

11.50 a.m., Oct. 11th.

Typhoon in about 137 deg. Long. E. and 21 deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

DEATH OF MR. L. R. NEEDHAM.

News has been received in the Colony of the death of Mr. L. R. Needham, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewens & Needham, solicitors. The deceased left the Colony for home a few weeks ago, and it seems that death took place on board the vessel on which he was proceeding home, shortly after it had left Marseilles on the 4th inst. Details of Mr. Needham's demise are not yet to hand, but the brief intimation of his death was received by a cable despatched to Mr. H. W. Locker, The late Mr. Needham came to Hongkong in 1910 as a clerk to Messrs. Ewens & Harston, solicitors, and in 1913 he became a partner in the firm. He was about 32 years of age, and when he left the Colony appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health, though previously he had suffered from various attacks. The deceased was a most popular member of the local bar, by whom his death will be deeply regretted. His large circle of friends in the Colony will hear of his death with much regret.

THE WAR.

FRENCH SUCCESSES ON THE SOMME.

BRITISH CAPTURE KALENDRA.

SERBIANS TAKE MANY PRISONERS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN COAST.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRENCH RAIDS. ENEMY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, October 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—

South-west of Givenchy we carried out a successful raid on the enemy trenches. These trenches were entered although held in considerable strength, and two dugouts were bombed.

Casualties were inflicted on the enemy. German infantry in the open in the neighbourhood of Grandcourt were caught by our artillery fire at dawn.

LONDON, October 11th.

General Haig's official report states that nothing important has happened. The work of improving our positions south of the Ancre has continued without any special incident.

A further 938 prisoners have been brought in. Our aircraft yesterday renewed their activity.

FRENCH SCORE BIG GAINS.

PARIS, October 11th.

An official *communiqué* states:—North of the Somme there has been great reciprocal artillery fire.

South of the Somme our infantry carried a position constituting an objective.

The hamlet of Bovent, on the outskirts of Ablancourt, and most of the Chaulnes wood have been captured.

We captured 1,250 prisoners. The enemy greatly suffered around Ablancourt.

A *coup-de-main* south of Sailly-Sailly resulted in our capturing fifty prisoners.

MAGNETO FACTORY BOMBED.

An official *communiqué* states:—Our airmen bombed a German magneto factory at Stuttgart, with apparently serious results.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ADVANCE. KALENDRA OCCUPIED.

SALONIKA, October 10th.

A British official report from Salonika states:—

We have occupied Kalendra, four miles from Seres.

We continue to bombard the enemy trenches on the Doiran front.

WHAT CAPTURE OF KALENDRA MEANS.

LONDON, October 10th.

An official announcement of the occupation of Kalendra west, not east, of Seres, means that the Bulgarians have abandoned the Demirhisar-Seres railway.

EASTERN ARMY'S OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, October 10th.

An official *communiqué* states:—Our Eastern Army's offensive has been successfully continued.

816 PRISONERS.

There has been very sharp fighting between Serbs and Bulgars in Corina Bend, in which the Serbs took 816 prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombarded Monastir and Priop.

LATEST GREEK CABINET.

A COLOURLESS BODY.

ATHENS, October 10th.

Professor Lambros has formed a most colourless Cabinet. It includes M. Tsollos, a pro-Gounarist, as Minister of the Interior, and M. Zolostas, ex-Minister to Sofia, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WHAT BULGARIA EXPECTS.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* learns that political circles in Sofia expect the speedy intervention of Greece.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN COAST SUBMARINE OUTRAGES. OFFICIAL CONFERENCE AND STATEMENT.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., October 10th.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, conferred with President Wilson on the German submarine question.

It is officially stated that there is no evidence of a German submarine base in American waters.

A WIDE BERTH.

NEWPORT, October 10th.

Wireless messages from the liners *Cameronia* and *Frederick VIII.* show that they are proceeding to New York well off the customary courses.

"A DELICATE ELEMENT."

LONDON, October 10th.

A telegram from Washington states that a delicate element in the new German-American situation is the fact that ships have been sunk close to the American coast because British cruisers were withdrawn from the trade lanes adjacent to American waters in deference to urgent American representations that such patrolling was vexatious and discourteous.

The *Times* New York Correspondent says that the German submarine *U 53* obtained at Newport a complete list of the inward and outward steamers to and from New York.

The destruction of the *Stephano* is particularly resented, as her cargo was small and unimportant and not for military use.

The passengers, including 14 babies, were driven into boats on a cold night and they drifted for eight hours.

"PACIFIC BLOCKADE OF AMERICAN COAST."

LONDON, October 11th.

The English newspapers dwell upon the gravity and complexity of the fresh German-American issue, raised by what the *Times* describes as being tantamount to a Pacific blockade of the American coast, "a form of coercion occasionally adopted in peace-time to bring a wrong-doing State to reason."

While the newspapers are unanimous that the main issue lies with the United States and Germany, they point out that the havoc wrought by the *U 53* emphasises the importance of the recent Allied Memorandum on the treatment of belligerent submarines in neutral waters.

Telegrams from New York describe the excitement as being greater than an outbreak of war, and that an explosion is bound to follow the loss of American lives.

But for the activity of the American destroyers much greater hardship and possibly loss of life would have resulted.

BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

New York, October 10th. The Counsellor of the State Department (Mr. Frank L. Polk) has announced that the United States refused to accept the *Entente's* contention that belligerent submarines, however utilised, should be prevented from using neutral waters, and that those entering a neutral port should be detained.

SUBMARINES ACTIVE IN THE ARCTIC.

TWO AMERICAN VICTIMS.

LONDON, October 10th.

A message from Christiania states that five German submarines are operating in the Arctic and that their victims include two American steamers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER'S CREDITABLE FEAT.

CHRISTIANIA, October 10th.

A Finnish newspaper states that a Russian destroyer sank two German submarines out of three which bombarded the wireless station at Jernvalok on the Murman coast on Saturday, destroying the mast and killing several people.

BRITISH SHIPPING CIRCLES.

"NOWISE SCARED."

LONDON, October 10th.

Reports from Lloyds and shipping circles in Liverpool and Glasgow show that they are in no wise scared by the latest "frightfulness" in the Atlantic, though naturally freights are rising.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS DOUBLED.

A meeting of underwriters at Lloyds decided to increase by 100 per cent. the premiums between Europe and America.

CARGO LOST THROUGH SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

LONDON, October 11th.

In an interview, the Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association said that the renewed German submarine warfare had not created any alarm, and really was not a promising development for Germany. The fact of the operations not being conducted on both sides of the Atlantic showed that Germany had not sufficient submarines. Our loss through submarine attacks during the whole war had been only ten shillings in every £100 sterling worth of cargo. We had imported £800,000,000 worth of stuff up to the end of July.

FRIGHTFULNESS RAMPANT IN THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

The German newspapers state that the Committee discussions in the Reichstag resulted in the victory of the Frightfulness Party.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ENEMY SHELL GORIZIA.

ROME, October 10th.

An official announcement states:—We stormed and captured entrenchments on Mount Pasubio.

Enemy attacks elsewhere have been repulsed.

The enemy shelled Gorizia, damaging buildings and causing a few casualties.

An Italian detachment occupied Aisura, south-east of Tepeleni, on the Vojussa, in Albania.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POST-WAR TRADE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, October 10th.

Mr. Bonar Law has announced that the Committee on Trade after the War, with special reference to the recommendations of the Paris Conference, hoped to be able to report shortly.

Sir Edward Carson: Will legislation be introduced to prevent the dumping of German goods?

Mr. Bonar Law: It might be necessary, but it has not yet been considered.

THE PRICE AND FREIGHTAGE OF WHEAT.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, indicated that the price of wheat and freight rates for wheat would be fixed.

At a later stage, Mr. Runciman announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Royal Commission with full powers to take adequate steps to secure a regular supply of wheat and flour.

A large purchase of Australian wheat has been made and steps taken to provide the tonnage required for its conveyance to Great Britain.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRELAND AND COMPULSION.

LONDON, October 11th.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Wimbourne), in a speech delivered at Dublin, stated that the Irish Divisions needed 40,000 men before Christmas. There were 34,822 Catholics and 16,224 Protestants in the Army before the war. Since mobilisation 137,594 had joined, including 92,405 Catholics, 62,391 Protestants and 2,798 unclassified.

It was estimated that there were between 100,000 and 200,000 eligibles in Ireland to-day. He had never advocated compulsion in Ireland, because general consent was lacking, but in view of the sudden conversion of England to compulsion, there was no reason to despair of convincing the Irish democracy of the overwhelming logic of facts.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Belfast Telegraph* points out that Lord Wimbourne's figures refer only to infantry.

ANOTHER GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

TWELVE THOUSAND MILLION MARKS.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* states that the Government will ask the Reichstag for a War Credit of 12,000 million Marks.

MR. GINNELL'S CONVICTION.

LONDON, October 10th.

The Appeal Court has confirmed the conviction of Mr. Ginnell, M.P. (who was fined £100, or six weeks' imprisonment, in July last for giving a false name when asking to see Irish prisoners at Knutsford), but has reduced the penalty to £50.

WHY DOCTORS DIFFER. DIFFICULTIES OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

[BY "THE TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The military representative of an appeal tribunal stated recently that "doctors express such great difference of opinion that we do not know where we are."

Most people will incline to endorse this statement and many must be putting to themselves the important question, "Why do doctors differ?"

The answer to this question is a matter of national importance and no apology should be offered for considering it. Though generalizations are dangerous, this much may be said at once: Doctors differ because in this country we have not realized that the only way to solve any question is to organize a campaign for its solution. The way of the medical research worker is a hard way, though thanks to the efforts of a few far-seeing men it has been made easier by the formation of the Medical Research Committee, one of the best steps ever taken by a British Government.

It is a painful sight to see eminent scientific workers devoting their time to routine examination of specimens which might be done by junior assistants, were these appointed. It is even more painful to find important researches hung up because some problem touching a kindred science has not been solved and there is no means of solving it.

Medical research is infinitely laborious and the whole ground is in need of tilling. There are in any investigation chemical problems and physical problems, as well as purely medical problems. The expert handling of delicate apparatus is an essential factor; so is the careful survey of the literature. At present in England a man has to cope with all this himself if he wishes to make any progress, and often he has to work at night when the routine of the day is ended.

Doctors depend for much of the material upon which to base their opinions on the work of these investigations. So long as definite solutions of questions are not forthcoming, so long will their opinions differ, and so long will their patients suffer in consequence, and the trouble does not end there. We are as yet grossly ignorant concerning the beginnings of disease, the early signs. That is why it is so hard to decide whether or not a man will be able to stand the strain of Army life. We want investigation by careful observers into the way in which disease arises in the first instance.

A GERMAN PAYS HIS BET.

One of the sanguine Germans who believed that the Fatherland would be victorious is paying for his belief in an extraordinary manner. He is Otto Wiedersheim, of New York. Last year he wagered that the war would end on August 1st in the defeat of the Allies. Wiedersheim started from Albany recently to walk to New York, pushing a perambulator before him all the way. The distance is 150 miles. At all the principal cities he goes through he is compelled to sing "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise" in the public streets. This is his payment of the bet.

LOST IN THE TRENCHES.

[BY PATRICK MACQUILL.]

An earthquake had rent the whole country. Dark, sepulchral chasms yawned in the ground, and the whole earth seemed to have been gutted to its core. Little red-brick cottages were smashed to smithereens; the machinery of a mill stood suspended over nothing, and shapeless walls, jagged and lacerated, quivered in air, ready to fall at the first gust of wind. Where the pits were dug in the earth shapeless heaps of white chalk were flung up, and beside one of these heaps lay a battery of field guns jumbled in inextricable confusion. The rusty steel muzzles of the guns looked grotesque and distorted; the rusted slugs in which the gunners once lived beneath tragedy from every broken beam and torn sandbag. Dead men lay all over the place, shamelessly exposed in the most unlikely situations. On the field of war death is oftentimes denied its privileged privacy.

Marching in single file, the last platoon of the battalion passed across the dead bodies and entered the first-line trench, where the regiment that held the position was huddled in its many dugouts. The night was very quiet; that ominous stillness which often precedes or follows a battle held the world mute; the quivering star shells were a mockery against the silence. Here on the Vimy Ridge the trenches had none of that well-ordered snugness of the sectors farther north. Men huddled in shell-craters which were linked together by hastily dug ditches, had no dug-outs in which to rest, no well-placed fireposts on which to stand, no fixed hours for meals, no sure supply of rations on Vimy Ridge. Here the outer frontier of the Allied lines was chaos and desolation. So much could 7862 Riflemen, Trons, of the London Irish, see through the darkness as he stood for a second on the parapets of the trench. He was the last man of the last platoon; his mates were already plodding ahead through the slushy alley on the right.

Trone endeavored to clamber down into the shell-hole over which he stood, missed his footing, and landed in the mud at the bottom.

"Breakin' yer neck, matey?" somebody inquired.

Trone wiped the mud from his lips and coughed it from his throat.

Trone soon followed in the track of his mates. They had not got out of sight, but he felt that he could overtake them in a couple of minutes. But Trone miscalculated. At the end of five minutes he found himself in a deserted trench, all alone, and then decided that it was time to turn back. The last sentry whom he passed might have made a mistake about the whereabouts of the digging party he was seeking.

Trone went back for a short distance and came to a trench junction. Several trenches crossed at this point, and so far as he could remember they were not there a few minutes before.

"Well, I'm damned," he said, and then added, "I'm lost as well." He realised the danger of his plight and felt uncomfortable. Stories have often been told over braziers in the dim trench traverse, and many of these stories speak of men who have gone astray in the trenches and who have never returned. Sometimes the lost soldiers find themselves in the enemy's lines, and on other occasions they have wandered up to their home parapets to fall a victim to the rifle of a nervous sentry. Trone had heard many of these stories, and the youth needed them. Much fighting had taken place on the Vimy Ridge of late, and the English and German trenches criss-crossed in several localities and in some places both parties occupied the same trenches.

Trone, alone and astray, had no definite idea of his position; he only knew that he was lost at the cross-trenches and did not know which trench led to safety.

He peered over the top. The night was quiet; scarcely a rifle spoke, though many star-shells were ablaze in the heavens and dropping petals of flame to the dark earth.

Right in front of Trone was a ghastly heap, jumbled and confused—a heap of dead men.

"Well, where am I?" said Trone. "Where's the shell that, ours or theirs? Where's our line?"

He looked at a dead thing near him and shuddered. Then, shuddering his rifle, he made his way by the trench on his right.

"This is all right!" he muttered, passing a projecting beam of a fallen dug-out. "I passed this a minute ago, but not this."

He detached himself awkwardly from the heap of limp bodies into which he had fallen and hurriedly retraced his steps to the junction where the dark trenches opened up to unknown mysteries. Trone went wearily against the wall and puzzled over many things.

"If I go over the top, what happens?" he asked himself. "Run into a German patrol, maybe, or into one of our own covering parties, and they'll shoot me on sight. If I go along a trench I'll probably get into the German lines. That won't do either. I'm like a rat in a trap. But I must get out of it. Yes, I must get out of it. But how?"

The question caused a queer sensation to run down the innermost parts of his body, and the sensation was one of fear. He mumbled many things to himself in a thick, quick undertone. Then, without realising the risks he ran, Trone crawled over the parapet and went out into the open, taking his rifle with him.

It was a man lying face downwards on the ground that attracted his attention first. He could have sworn that the man moved and brought a rifle to bear upon him. Trone stood upright and fired at the man twice, only to find that he was riddling a corpse with bullets.

He flung himself flat to avoid the machine gun that opened fire and waited till it ceased its play. A galaxy of star-shells lit up the heavens and a big shell of another pattern whirled across the streets. This is his payment of the bet.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RESCUE OF SHACKLETON'S MEN.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING.

As we announced in our cable columns last month, Sir Ernest Shackleton's men marooned on Elephant Island were saved. The party, numbering 22, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Wild, had been on the island since April.

Sir Ernest Shackleton in a message from Punta Arenas to the *Daily Chronicle* says that the *Tetcho*, the small steamer which the Chilean Government placed at his disposal, left Punta Arenas on August 4th. He adds:—On August 30th, after steering in a fog through numerous stranded bergs, I reached Wild's camp at 1 p.m. At 2 p.m. we were homeward bound.

The King, in replying to a telegram from Sir Ernest Shackleton announcing the rescue of the members of the expedition, congratulated him on his success, and added:—

"I greatly admire the conduct of their leader Frank Wild, which was so instrumental in maintaining their courage and hope. I trust you will see them all safely home." George R.I.

The following is Wild's report:—On April 25th, the day after the departure of the boat, the island was beset by dense pack-ice. The party was confined to a narrow spit of land, 250 yards long and 40 yards wide, surrounded by inaccessible cliffs and ice-laden seas. We were forced to abandon our ice-hole, which was made untenable by the snow. We made a dwelling of our two boats, supported by rocks, and set up as far as practicable from the sea.

The weather continued appalling. It was difficult to work, and the victory of the whole party was lowered owing to exposure. Blackboro, Hudson, Greenstreet, and Rickinson became ill, and several others were frost-bitten.

In May a heavy blizzard swept much valuable gear into the sea, and we were in grave anxiety owing to the danger of being swept away by the heavy seas raised by a blizzard which was blowing at a velocity of 70 miles an hour.

Fortunately, owing to the low temperature, an ice-foot formed on the sea shore, and this was the means of saving us from total destruction.

On several occasions the adjacent glacier "calved," throwing up heavy waves, and on one occasion blocks of ice were hurled to within 15ft. of our dwelling.

Observing how the island was beset, I realized the difficulty our leader must experience in effecting our early relief, and as a measure of precaution I drastically economized our food, allowing only one hot meal daily until we had strengthened our reserve of blubber. Our valuable stock of bovine rations was used for two meals weekly, thus supplying a vital change in our diet, and life was well maintained.

Nature's providence having arrived at the island late in the season, we were kept in anxiety as to our meat supply, which was constantly depleted. It was periodically replenished by small penguins, but the seals were unable to land owing to the ice-foot.

From June onwards the weather was better as regards wind, but we were under a constant pall of fog and snow. In the middle of the winter Blackboro's toes had to be amputated. Whenever the sea opened our hopes of relief were renewed, the three previous attempts at relief had synchronised with the times when the island was beset with ice.

At the beginning of August we were able to collect seaweed and limpets, which formed a valuable change in our diet, but the deep water, heavy seas, and ice prevented us from fishing.

On August 25th the gale drove the pack from the island, and on August 30th, through the lifting fog, we caught sight of the *Tetcho*, steering through a maze of stranded bergs. An hour later we were homeward bound.

I wish to place on record the good moral of the entire party, and especially the energy and ability of How, Hussey, Macklin, McIlroy, Kerr, and Rickinson.

open and burst with a dizzy clatter. In the distance could be heard the transports of war clattering along the roads, the clank of rails unloaded at some far-off railway siding, and gleaming limps against the darkness could be seen the flames of a building on fire some dozen miles away. Near Trone lay a dead man, farther off another, looking like an empty sack flung on the ground.

The Maxim gun stammered into silence and the youth got to his feet, looked round, and listened with strained ears. Somewhere near he could hear the sound of hammer and the clanking of shovels, and he concluded that a working party was busy at its toil. It was impossible to determine to what side the party belonged. It might be German. The lines of trenches were very confused, and salient points out like ducks' bills in places and at other points they receded some five hundred yards from the opposite front. No man was ever more solitary and deserted than poor, mud-stained Riflemen Trone now.

And the night was full of mysterious whispers, creaks, and rustlings. Spirits seemed to lurk on the vacant face of the earth and uncanny spirits hovered over the world. In the near distance all objects took on stark, undefined shapes, well in keeping with the grotesque fantasy of war.

Suddenly Trone fancied that he heard somewhere near him the sharp snap of a rifle bolt. He turned round and scoured back to the trench which he had just left. It seemed quite a distance to traverse, and he slipped. The parapet and down on top of the trench, soft and voluble with lamp-light.

"Strike me dead," Trone said, "are yer—well up the line," and the suddenly awakened soldier as he rose from the mud. Explanations followed: Ten minutes later Trone was back with his battalion.

—Daily Mail.

A VISIT TO GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

THE GENERAL AND HIS MEN.

[FROM LORD MONTAGU.]

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

The high hopes of the Australasian peoples are centred round a bare room in one of the numerous French châteaux where nowadays the air vibrates with the throbbing of the guns. In that small room, the future principally consisting of the simplest possible bed, a telephone, and a map marked with the latest moves on the battle line, is General Birdwood, the idol of the Anzacs.

An officer from Victoria received me at the gate of the château, where stood on guard two Australian giants, having before them a fluttering flag of Six Stars. It was a muggy morning, reminding the officer of October in his own country in the late shearing time. We passed through one of the halls of the château where numbers of the clerical staff were busy at typewriting and telephones, and upstairs to the General's room.

General Birdwood stands 5ft. 5in., has not an ounce of spare fat on him, and looks like a man in hard training. He has a strong but gentle voice, firm mouth with a slight moustache, deep-set blue eyes, and a cropped head. He looks a fighter every inch of him. He is fifty years of age, and has been engaged directly or indirectly in the business of war during most of his adult life. He eats and drinks little, is up and away at daylight in winter and before six in summer. He pushes his headquarters as near the front as possible, knows many of his "boys," as he calls them, who fought with him in the Gallipoli Peninsula, by their Christian names, and they believe in him as implicitly as he believes in them.

Birdwood, erect in pale khaki coat with some four rows of well-earned ribbons, cord riding breeches and riding boots, is not a man to lose a moment of time. He was just off to meet the boys back for rest from Pozieres. They were camping in some woods to which we drove in his open car, which flies the Australian flag. Some of them had already arrived. The sun, which had been absent for some days, came out at this moment, and never do I remember seeing a more delightful sylvan scene than that presented by these battle-worn but merry soldiers with their booty of German helmets and caps, German drums, and German field-glasses, riding and walking up to their huts and tents. Some had already arrived and were boiling their tea, making dampers, cooking beef in the cookers they extemporized from kerosene tins, and eating keenly and heartily after their long, long vigil in the heavily-shelled trenches.

GOOD DIGGERS.

As the General stepped out of his car he was instantly recognised by his men, most of them from New South Wales, who had been engaged in what was probably their hardest fight since Gallipoli. They had dug themselves in deeply the other side of Pozieres, and had not left their trenches for days. "My boys are good diggers," remarked the General. "They dig deep and quickly, and their trenches are so clean that you could eat off them at dinner time." He addressed his soldiers simply and truly, and drew, first from one and then from another, stories of the fierce fighting they had just experienced. Some were so tired that we had passed them asleep as they had arrived, others were full of life and gaiety, and as Captain MacKenzie, of the Salvation Army, known throughout the Peninsula and in France as "Mac," said, many were already anxious to get back to the firing line and show the German that if they were looking for more trouble they could get it.

I looked with interest at these already hardened warriors for whom death, wounds, and the German guns held no fear. A good deal has been said of Australian discipline. English Australians who were among them told me that when it comes to fighting their discipline is as rigid as the most adamant commander could wish. They obey their officers implicitly from the moment serious business begins, and their relations with the Imperial officers are perfect. The fact that the young English schoolboys and slightly older lads who man the aeroplanes have driven the spying German aeroplanes from the sky greatly rejoices them.

Their long experience in the trenches in Gallipoli have made them the excellent trench fighters that they are.

A SIMPLE SPEECH.

I accompanied Birdwood and his Staff from one portion to another of the scattered forest scene. In some of the huts all the men were asleep, and Birdwood would on no account allow them to be disturbed, but in others they were merry with mouth-organs, flutes, and a captured drum. The General peered in, but would not allow them to disturb. Here and there they temporarily formed into line and saluted him as he approached. He had a simple speech for every group, always to the same effect. "You have suffered, but you have done splendidly. Are you ready for more when the times comes?" and there always came a great shout of "Yes." Many were the stories told. One of how a mere lad, for some of them are extremely young, chased a huge German out into the open, and finally settled the terrified Hun after a hand-to-hand bomb duel. Another of how a Hun machine gunner fired at the Anzacs until he had used the whole of his cartridge belt, when the German threw his arms round the nearest Australian and called out, "Pardon, Kaiser."

All the time we were talking the "crumping" and booming of great guns was a reminder of our proximity to the

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SUPER-ZEPPELINS.

LORD MONTAGU EXPECTS THEM IN OCTOBER.

Lord Montagu of Beaumont, speaking at Bury St. Edmunds recently, said although our anti-aircraft armament had been improved and was still being improved, there was still not enough of it. It was not sufficiently powerful, and its organisation was far from being perfect. So far from despising Zeppelins, our attitude as a nation should be that we should regard it as intolerable that Zeppelins could constantly invade this country without our having a chance of doing them very serious damage. Our greatest ally had been the weather, and when we claimed as victims to our strategic dispositions and the efficiency of our defences Zeppelins which had fallen in the North Sea, or on the coast of Norway or Denmark, it showed that we were pretty hard driven for a defence in these matters. His own opinion was that we must have very much more powerful anti-aircraft guns and a much higher state of organisation in the Air Service.

ZEPPELINS WHICH CAN CARRY FIVE TONS OF BOMBS.

He had obtained information of the super-Zeppelins which the Germans would shortly use. Of the older type which were capable of raiding the Germans probably owned 40, of which 15 were, perhaps, really available for harassing this country. The new Zeppelins were a great advance on them in four directions. They had greater range, carrying capacity, speed, and power of climbing. The new Zeppelins had a capacity in round figures of nearly 2,000,000 cubic feet, their length was 780ft., and their beam 50ft. Their maximum speed was 65 miles, cruising speed 35, radius with half-load 3,000 miles, and their maximum carrying capacity in bombs for such purposes as visiting England five tons. So far as his information went, they were able to ascend 17,000 feet when their load was discharged, and there were six or seven engines working. The engines were armed with quick-firers and machine-guns, low and stern, and with machine-guns on the top of the envelope for dealing with aerial attack from above. In normal circumstances they carried from 30 to 35 of a crew.

Those particulars showed how far the Germans were relying—he hoped falsely—upon Zeppelins as a means of harassing us. Three or four of these craft would be available at about the beginning or middle of October, and he believed there were two out already, one of them having actually manoeuvred over the North Sea. He believed this type would be improved upon next year.

The greatest use of the airship in future would be as the eyes of the fleet. Had we proper service of rigid airships there would be not half the necessity for imperilling our cruisers acting as scouts. Those lost had nearly all been sent out on missions of reconnaissance. Without risking the loss of a cruiser or two, valuable complement, and at far less expense, the Germans had kept a very efficient air patrol of the waters immediately surrounding her coasts.

He had reason for saying that Sir John Jellicoe would welcome rigid airships as a help to our fleet. While he admitted that the army must come first and have the pick of the mechanical devices at the front, the anti-aircraft defences of this country were becoming more and more important, and it was incumbent on the country and the Government to see that the policy of treating them as of secondary importance was not continued.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE SERVICES.

Lord Montagu gave as an instance of lack of co-operation between the army and naval authorities the case of a flying station where there were several aeroplanes ready to go up, but where when Zeppelins approached very close no notification was given to the commander, and the noise of the bombs was mistaken for gun practice. The commander knew nothing of the raid until it was over. He mentioned that a new type of aeroplane now used by the British at the front had already accounted for 27 Fokkers.

Criticising the Admiralty, he alleged that there had been a hideous amount of wobbling in their rigid airship policy, and there should be very serious inquiry into it. There was not the harmony in working which was necessary to produce good airships, and he did not think the Board of Admiralty as a whole believed in their usefulness. The R.N.A.S. had been snubbed whenever possible. We should never have a satisfactory state of things at the Admiralty until the service was treated as a gallant, energetic, and until there was an Air Lord added to the Board of Admiralty. The Air Board had tried its best, but it had little power, and there was danger of a crisis before long because its views would not coincide with the views of the Admiralty or, maybe, the War Office. Then the Cabinet, Parliament, and people would have to decide whether they desired an alert and progressive war policy unhindered by service jealousies and inter-departmental quarrels, or a continuance of the present chaotic state of things. He had little doubt as to the reply of the country. Shibboleths about no military damage were no comfort to people suffering from air raids, everyone of which was tantamount to an invasion of the country by Germany. Unless we made it a point of national honour to preserve the country inviolate we were not carrying on our patriotic traditions and we should suffer for it.

terrible struggle waging at the moment. The men came into the wood in a constant stream. Having seen their General they at once went to wash and eat or sleep. Birdwood had always one piece of parting advice to the boys. "Write home. Let your mothers know where you are, what you are doing, and how you are, for if you don't write to her she will write to me. I get dozens of letters by every mail asking for one or other of you."—United Cable Service, Ltd., of Australia.

UNARMED HEROES.

OUR SPLENDID MERCANTILE MARINE.

[BY "TAFFRAIL."]

We were steaming to the westward, towards the spot where the sun, glowing like a disc of molten copper, was slowly nearing the horizon. It had been one of those hot, breathless sort of days with no breeze; and now, near sunset, nothing but an occasional cat's-paw stole gently across the sea to ruffle its glassy surface in irregular-shaped patches. Elsewhere, the water, shining like a mirror, reflected the blazing glory of the sky.

Some distance off lay the coast, its familiar outline dim, purple, and mysterious in the evening mist. But it was neither the sunset, glorious as it was, nor the scenery which held our imagination. It was the shipping.

All manner of craft there were. First came the *Spurt*, of Tromsø, a Norwegian tramp of disolute and chastened appearance, whose deliberate, nodding gait and general air of security betokened her name, or at any rate the English meaning of it. Her rusty black hull was decorated with three large squares painted in her national colours, red, white, and blue. Next a bulbous, prosperous-looking Dutchman, who seemed to waddle in her, or his, stride. She was slightly faster than the ancient *Spurt*, but was no flyer, and boasted a canary-yellow hull bearing her name in fifteen-foot letters, and enormous painted tricolours striped horizontally in red, white, and blue.

Then two Swedes with unpronounceable names who, by their embellishments, informed the world that they hailed respectively from Göteborg and Helsingborg. They also sported large rectangles, painted in vertical stripes of yellow and blue, while close behind them, a Dane, with an absurdly attenuated funnel and long ventilators sticking at all angles out of her hull like pins from a pin cushion, ambled stolidly along like a weary cart-horse. She, scowling other decoration, merely showed the scarlet pennant of her nationality. Some of the neutrals carried signs bearing their names which could be illuminated at night, and all seemed equally determined not to afford any prowling Hun submarine a legitimate excuse for torpedoing them on sight.

But the craft which outnumbered the others by more than four to one were British. They bore no distinctive marks or colouring on their sides, and their travel-stained and weather-beaten appearance, their rusty hulls, discoloured funnels, and the generally dingy and unpretentious look about them showed that they were kept far too busy to trouble about external appearances. The only token of their nationality was the white of tattered red bunting fluttering at the stern of each; the gallant old Red Ensign, which, war or no war, still dances triumphantly on practically every sea except the Baltic.

Many of the passing vessels looked out of date and old-fashioned. Some, of the 'eighties or 'nineties, fit only to sail under a foreign flag according to prize standards, may have been dug out of their obscurity to play their part in the war. And a very important part it is. Ships must run, and at a time when the Admiralty have levied a heavy toll for war purposes upon all classes of ships belonging to the Mercantile Marine, every vessel which will float and can steam can be utilised many times over for the equally important work of carrying cargo. It is not peace-work, either, in these days of prize-taking, mine-laying, and enemy submarines armed with guns and torpedoes ready to sink without warning.

The important work of the yachts, pleasure steamers, trawlers, and drifters used for mine-sweeping, patrol work, and other naval purposes need not be entered into here; but the Mercantile Marine proper, what, for want of a better term, we may call, "the deep sea service," has supplied the Royal Navy with many thousands of splendid officers and men who are now serving their country in fighting ships as members of the Royal Naval Reserve. Moreover, numbers of its ships of all classes are employed for war purposes as armed merchant cruisers, transport ships, storeships, and the like. But the function of those ships which are left for their legitimate purpose of carrying is of equal importance to the country, of inestimable value, in fact, since we could not exist without them. Their duty is fraught with constant peril. Submarines may be lurking, and mines may have been laid upon the routes they have to traverse, but never have they been the least signs of unreadiness or unwillingness to proceed to sea when ordered to do so.

Most of the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine are not trained to war like their comrades of the Royal Navy. They are not paid, and their ships are not built, to fight; but yet, time and time again, their natural pluck and intrepidity has shown itself in the face of an entirely new danger.

Instances are so numerous that it is impossible to mention them all. Remember the gallant fight of the *Olan Mac Tavis*, with her single gun, against the heavily armed German raider *Mogew*. Take the case of the "Blue Funneler" *Lacerte*. Captain Probert, which was ordered to stop by an enemy submarine, but, disregarding the submarine's proceedings at full speed, steering a rigid course, and so escaped. Remember the *Little Thor*, Captain Bell, which, after having a torpedo fired at her, actually rammed and sank the submarine which fired it.

Again, there was the transport *Mercian*, Capt. Walker, which was attacked by gunfire from a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean. Some of the troops on board were killed, others were wounded, and nobody could have blamed the captain if he had surrendered. But what did he do? He endured a bombardment lasting for an hour and a half, and

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

M. VENIZELLOS AND HIS POLICY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Writing from Athens last month, Mr. G. J. Stevens said:—

To-day I visited M. Venizelos in order to obtain from this great man a message to *The Daily Telegraph's* readers, a message which cannot but be warmly welcomed as coming from a staunch and tried friend, who believed in our victory when others doubted it, and who, in serving his country's interests, has also served our own.

"You can tell your readers," he began, "that I heard with joy and great relief of the intervention of Roumania, and this joy is genuine, and, with few exceptions, general among all Greeks, not only because it makes doubly sure your victory, which was otherwise never in doubt, but because it will help to hasten it. It must also hasten a decision in my country, a decision that can no longer be delayed. We have made already one war, for our ten months of mobilisation, the waste and loss of our war material, the strain on our financial resources, the sufferings and misery brought by the prolonged mobilisation of all the manhood of the country, and, in addition, the enemy's invasion of our territory, constitute in reality the misfortunes consequent on a war.

"We are now called upon to make a second war. This second war we must wage, for it is a necessity imperatively imposed by our most vital interests. We cannot avoid it, nor can we delay it. Our existence, the future of our country and of our race, are at stake. My opponents believed that Roumania would not come in, and they imagined that Greece could stand aside and remain neutral. Her intervention upset all their calculations, and removed from under them the last plank on which their policy of pseudo-neutrality rested. They can no longer oppose me, for every argument, every line they took, has been shattered to pieces. They realise that the eyes of the people have been opened. They see that even the army itself has left them. The events at Salonika, the great popular demonstration of last Sunday, can leave no doubt, even to the blind, that the national conscience has awakened, and that it has become impossible and dangerous further to oppose it."

At this point I asked M. Venizelos if the differences between him and King Constantine have disappeared. He replied:—

There are no personal differences between my Sovereign and myself. The differences consisted in the foreign policy I advocated and in the conception and interpretation of our democratic constitutions. These I had the victory and the courage to uphold, and to clarify in my speech to the mass meeting of our people held in front of my house last Sunday. If my Sovereign now gives his consent to the Zaimis Cabinet to carry out my policy our differences on that score disappear. As to the others, what may be called our constitutional differences, they regard our internal affairs, and these will be settled by the coming elections, for there is no reason why, even if we are at war, these cannot be held.

"The task before us is a difficult one, for we have not only to provide our quota of help to your struggle, which will become our own, but we are confronted with the one that directly touches us, viz., to drive away the invader from the towns and villages which he has invaded. I do not despair that we shall be equal to them."

Provided his country follows the path he has indicated, M. Venizelos cares nothing for power, and will stand aside if desired.

THE BRANDENBURGERS AT GUILLEMONT.

The correspondent of the *Liberté* on the Somme front says:—

The taking of Guillemont by our British Allies gave rise to a desperate battle. The famous Brandenburgers of Douaumont fame defended the ground foot by foot, fighting with a courage which their adversaries recognize. In the south-eastern part of the village on the road to Comblès a party of enemy resisted in a small fort till all their ammunition was exhausted. When the British took the redoubt there remained only 10 men wounded amid the bodies of their slain comrades.—*Reuter*.

thanks to the bravery and skill of all on board, the ship escaped.

There was also Captain Palmer, of the *Blue Jacket*, who though his ship had actually been torpedoed stood by her in his boat, reboarded her, and, in spite of her damage, steamed her to a place of safety. Recollect Captain Clapert, whose vessel, the *Southport*, was captured by a German "man-of-war," was taken to the island of Kos, and was there disabled by the removal of certain important parts of her machinery. She was evidently to be utilised as a collier, but no sooner had the enemy left than the master, officers, and men set to work to effect repairs. How they did it with the meagre appliances at their disposal only they themselves can say, but the fact remains that the ship escaped.

These cases are only typical. Whole volumes might be written round the warlike deeds of our "mercantile" merchantmen, and from the many instances of gallantry we read of and the still greater number which do not achieve publicity it is evident that on every occasion of encountering the enemy the master of the ship, backed up most nobly by his officers and crew, has not only done everything possible to save his ship from capture or destruction but has never hesitated to become the aggressor if he stood the least chance of success.

Courage in the face of the enemy when one can return shot for shot is one thing, but heroism of the same kind in an unarmed ship is on rather a different plane. The work of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine is largely interdependent. The two great sea services of the country must ever work hand in hand and side by side, and let us never forget what we owe to the latter.—*Daily Mail*.

Hello! Are you there?

Oh, no, it's not nearly finished yet, and Haig's simply pouring shells across into the Hun positions north of the Somme.

Hand grenades, too, are the order of the day, and our boys do REALLY GOOD WORK with them.

Eh! What's that? What do they cost? Well, a £100 EXCHANGE BOND represents about 800 hand-grenades, and these in the hands of a fast bowler..... you won't need my help to draw a mental picture.

Lively picture, eh? Yes, the Hongkong Bank gets the Bonds for you. Think it over. I'll ring off now. Bye-bye.

RHODINE

RHODINE means acetyl salicylic acid of the purest quality. It is the equivalent of the German Aspirin and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physicians' prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomache pain, etc., if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.

These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately. Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

[1805]

PETER DAWSON'S WHISKY

is Mellow and as Mild as Milk.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[1806]



FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

10.20 a.m.—Auction of Valuable Plant Machinery, Tools, etc., at No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau-mat, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—"Our Day" Concert at Victoria Theatre.

TO-MORROW

9 p.m.—Boxing at the City Hall.

Saturday, 14th Oct.—

11 a.m.—Auction of a Quantity of Copper, Brass, Iron, Steel, etc., at H.E. and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Monday, 16th Oct.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Pakhoi Works Dept.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 12th to 18th October, 1916.

Day	Month	Day	High Water		Low Water	
			H'kong Time	Height	H'kong Time	Height
Thurs.	12	10	10 15	6.3	3 45	1.9
Fri.	13	11	4	5.8	2 13	1.7
Satur.	14	11	14	5.3	2 5	1.7
Sun.	15	10	12	5.8	4 18	1.8
Mon.	16	10	12	5.9	5 10	1.9
Tues.	17	11	19	6.5	6 44	2.1
Wed.	18	11	52	7.0	7 10	2.4

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AXAX, British str., 4,477, W. McHutchon, 10th October—Birdland 3rd August, General—Batterfield & Swift.
 GIBBON MARU, Japanese str., 2,307, N. Noguchi, 11th October—Mojoi 5th October, General—Order.
 HAIRONG, British str., 1,270, J. W. Evans, 11th October—Coast ports 8th October, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
 HONOMO, British str., 2,554, Mason, 10th October—Singapore 6th October, General—Order.
 NOME, British str., 6,432, D. Ashby, 11th October—Singapore 6th October, General—Order.
 Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 SAKURA, Norwegian str., 365, D. Hovbren, 10th October—Bangkok 1st October, Rice—Order.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.
 KUKICHON, British str., for Tientsin.
 LUZON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 UNKAI MARU No. 3, Jap. str., for Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

OCTOBER 11th.
 BUZEN MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.
 CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 CHUYO MARU, Jap. str., for Batavia.
 EASTERN, British str., for Australia.
 HAKUTO, British str., for Saigon.
 HINSANG, British str., for Sandakan.
 KAIPO, British str., for Shanghai.
 KAGA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 MEGALAN, French str., for Swatow.
 OCHOYA MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 PAUL LEON, French str., for Haiphong.
 PYRHIUS, British str., for Shanghai.
 SHIZUKA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 THIRIAS, British str., for Singapore.
 TONGHONG, British str., for Singapore.
 WINGANG, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Haiphong*, from Coast ports, for Hongkong, Mr. M. F. Edwards.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Shidzuoka Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr. G. A. Colclough, Mr. B. D. Schmidt, Mr. R. Kerr, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Y. Tesson, Lt. and Mrs. T. H. Clarke and child, Messrs. R. Kamada, I. Ari-zawa, J. Takashima, T. Wada, N. Hashida, and U. Matsui.
 Per *Kaga Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Dryden, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Faulkner, Dr. K. Ichimura, Mr. S. Abe, Mr. G. Tobler, Mr. Blyth, Mr. Howitt, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Phillips, Miss Standish, Mr. T. S. Hume, Mr. E. A. Parson, Mr. Laporte, Mr. G. P. Roman, Mr. H. Nakagawa, Mr. I. Arai, Capt. S. Sandberg, Mrs. M. McCleary, Miss Fladgate, Miss Godard, Lieut. Com. Sato, Mr. Gonoi, Mr. S. Takagi, Mr. Vander Mark, Mr. Goodall, Messrs. Sugahara, Matsui, Haraguchi, Tanizaki, J. Lawrence, L. Silva, Shitafuki, Ito, Asaba, Mrs. Sakamoto, Mrs. Haraguchi, Miss Fujimoto, Mr. Baverstock, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Rawdon, and Mr. Suzuki.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAILS.
 The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived Nagasaki at 6 p.m., on October 8th, and left at noon, same day.
 The C.P.C.S. *Empress of Russia* left Victoria on October 5th, p.m., and is due to arrive at Yokohama on October 10th.
 MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 The str. *Gregory* arrived left Calcutta on the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1" nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to the Police Pier.

3. From Police Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPART	CAPTAIN	FOR PASSENGER APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	CITY OF MANILA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	Irish	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON VIA HONGKONG, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	FUSHER MARU	Jap. str.	12th Oct.	Irish	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Nov., at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd inst.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th Nov.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & SINGAPORE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SINGAPORE VIA MANILA & SINGAPORE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & OCEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Nov., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th Nov.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st Nov., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SAN PABLO	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst.
KORE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow.
VLADIVOSTOK	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	NOVABA	Brit. str.	12th Oct.	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ... Friday, 12th Oct., 7 a.m.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ... Saturday, 14th Oct., Noon.
 SHANGHAI ... Saturday, 14th Oct., 11 a.m.
 MANILA ... Saturday, 14th Oct., 8 p.m.
 RETURN TO HONGKONG ... Saturday, 21st Oct., 3 p.m.

The steamers "KUMANG," "KUMANG," and "FOURSTAR" leave every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YAMATO," "KUMANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered). Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin, Dairen, Wailshai, etc.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Laido, etc., Japan.
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS
 all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
 Telephone No. 214.
 For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Telephone No. 214. AGENTS.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
 PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
 FOR STEAMERS ... DATE OF DEPARTURE.
 VLADIVOSTOK ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... On 26th October.
 GENOA ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... End of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
 SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
 For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Telephone No. 214. Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
 In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days.
 Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.
 Hongkong to Chicago 21 days.
 Hongkong to New York 23 days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
 10,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.
 Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... 2 Nov. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 23 Dec.
 "MONTEAGLE" ... 7 Nov. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 1917
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 15 Nov. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 10 Jan.
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 30 Nov. "MONTEAGLE" ... 3 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
 Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.
 For Further Information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to
 P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong
 J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong

110

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES
 FOR ... STEAMERS ... TO SAIL ... REMARKS

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE (NOVABA) ... 4 p.m. ... Direct
 LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES ... Noon ... Connecting at Colombo with Mail to "Morea".

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE (NYANZA) ... About 25th Oct. ... Direct
 LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES ... Noon ... Direct

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.
 For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office
 E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GIBBON MARU"
 will be despatched for the above ports on the 14th October, 1916.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "TENSUO MARU"
 will be despatched for the above port on the 20th October, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.
 1944

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. "KOMASAN MARU."

THE above South American Line Steamer of the MITSUBISHI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., will be despatched from Hongkong by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha on SUNDAY, the 15th October, for JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, BALBOA and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Munich (London 14th Sept. via Siberia)	13th Oct.	
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	13th Oct.	
Philippine Islands	13th Oct.	
Sakata, Samuray, Sourabaya, Macassar and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	13th Oct.	
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America via San Francisco	13th Oct.	
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN via MOST	13th Oct.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	13th Oct.	
Shanghai and North China	13th Oct.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	13th Oct.	
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 18th Oct.	13th Oct.	
Hankow and Haiphong	13th Oct.	

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hankow and Haiphong	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Philippine Islands	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Sakata, Samuray, Sourabaya, Macassar and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America via San Francisco	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN via MOST	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 18th Oct.	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Hankow and Haiphong	Thursday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.	
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada	Friday, 13th, 12.15 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.	
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Friday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.	
Japan via Nagasaki	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.	
Swatow and India via Calcutta	Friday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO	Saturday, 14th, 10.15 A.M.	
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.	
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.	
Hankow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.	
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada, South America, via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada	Monday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.	
Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town and United Kingdom	Monday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.	
STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, ROYAL and ROYAL	Friday, 20th, 10.15 A.M.	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 19th Oct., at 6 P.M.		

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 11th.	
On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2/8
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	2/8
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/8
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight	2/8
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	30s
Credit, at 4 months' sight	31s
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	52s
Credit, at 60 days' sight	52s
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	169s
Bank Bill, on demand	169s
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	169s
Bank Bill, on demand	169s
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	70s
Private, 30 days' sight	70s
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—P.O.	104s
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	104s
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	4 7/8 p.m.
On HONGKONG.—	
On demand	34 7/8 p.m.
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	70s
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.08 a
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per seal	\$82.40
BAZ SILVER, per oz.	32 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 20 cents piece	\$ 0.03 Premium
Hongkong 10 "	\$ 0.02
China 10 "	\$ 0.02
China 5 "	\$ 0.01
China 2 1/2 "	\$ 0.005

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 11th OCTOBER, 1914.

Stocks.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$770, sales
China Bank Corporation	60,000	\$12	all	\$81, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$42, buyers
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	300,000	\$1	all	\$1, sales
COTTON MILLS.—				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ts. 60	all	T. 143, buyers
Kong Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Ts. 10	all	T. 143
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Ts. 60	all	T. 99
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Ts. 5	all	Ts. 5.40, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$40, sales
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H.K. and Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$50	all	\$83, sales
H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$127, buyers
SHIP DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.—				
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	180,000	Ts. 100	all	Ts. 113
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$12.20, sales
HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.—				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	4,500	\$25	all	\$115
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	350,000	\$1	all	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7.20, sellers
INSURANCE.—				
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$407, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$154, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$381, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$3	Ts. 155.5, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	16,000	\$250	\$50	\$925, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$381, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
H.K. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$10 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$10 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$21, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$20	\$20	\$20
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Ts. 500	\$50	\$50
West Point Building Co., Limited	15,000	\$50	all	\$25, sales
Masthead Hill Pottery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$50	all	\$25, sales
MINING.—				
Ural Chasman Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$4
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$4
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$4
Tromps Mine, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	\$4
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$2.50, buyers
REFINING.—				
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$113
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	\$20	all	\$37, sales
STAMPS.—				
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$13, buyers
H.K. Steamship and Marine S. & S. Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$15	all	\$32, buyers
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.—				
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$5	all	\$131, buyers
SHIPPING.—				
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,822,500	\$1	all	\$118
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$23, buyers
South China Mooring Port, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers
STEAMSHIP AND TRADING.—				
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$6.50, sales
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$17

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1895.	Ts. 767,300.	Ts. 240	7 1/2 p. annum	Per.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY, OCTOBER 11th.

Previous On Date On Date	Day	at	at	at
23.92	23.91	23.92	23.92	23.92
Barometer	84	75	82	82
Temperature	64	64	63	63
Humidity	NE	calm	West	West
Wind Direction	1	0	2	2
Force	0	0	0	0
Weather	0	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0	0

Highest open-air temperature on 10th... 84
Lowest open-air temperature on 11th... 75

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

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